

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—None.

DEPARTURES.

For London, yesterday, the ship *Kelo*, Captain Rorburgh, with colonial produce, &c. Passengers—Lieutenant Lugard, R.E., Mr. Lugard, Mr. H. H. Barker, Mr. Barker, servant, and child, Dr. W. W. Barker, Mr. Barker, Mr. Toth, Mr. W. T. Arnold, Captain Russell, 98th Regiment, two Masters Letbridge, Dr. Deane, R.N., Mr. Reynolds, Miss Potts, Mr. W. Gill, and Mrs. Sexton.

For Port Albert and Port Phillip, the same day, the schooner *Coppey*, Captain Cummins, with general cargo. Passengers—Captain and Mrs. Moore, and female servant, Mr. Kings, Mr. and Mrs. J. Christie, Messrs. Jones, Turner, Leech, Seymour, Brooks, Wheeler, Clarke, Wilson, W. H. Milpore, Samuel, Thompson, Harper, Parry, and Mr. and Mrs. Carby.

For the Whale Fishery, the same day, the ship *Servicemen*, Captain Lovell, with whaling gear.

COASTERS INWARDS.

February 27.—*Merch*, 90, Boyle, for the Clarence River, with 125 bales wool, 50 bushels corn, &c.; *Susan*, 52, Pitt, from the Clarence, with 67 bales wool, 60 bushels corn, &c.; *Brothers*, 27, Campbell, from Newcastle, with 100 bales wool, 150 bushels corn, &c.; *Water*, with 4000 shingles, 2500 feet timber; *Mormoid*, 12, Doore, from the Hawkesbury, with 350 bushels wheat and 120 bushels maize.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.

February 27.—*Star*, 12, Fulman, for Shoalwater, with sundries; *Brothers*, 27, Campbell, for Newcastle, in ballast; *Sarah*, 49, Anderson, for Lake Macquarie, with sundries; *Louisa*, 4, Cox, for Brisbane Water, with sundries; *Mac*, 9, Aldridge, for Pittwater, with sundries.

CLEARANCE.—For Norfolk Island, the Government brig *Capitain*, Captain B. J. Parry, with sundries. Passengers—Hon. Mr. Parry, Mr. J. J. Horeley, Mr. Brown, Mr. A. Chapman, and two in the steerage.

The *Pepper* has been ordered to discharge at Bot's Wharf, and the *Sultana*, at Campbell's. The former is laid up again for London.

The schooner *Phoebe* is loading at Bot's Wharf for the South Sea Islands.

SHIPPING STATISTICS.—The following is a comparative statement of the number of British ships, with their tonnage, &c., entered inwards and cleared outwards, from the 1st January to the 30th September, in the years 1842 and 1843.

| Year | Inwards | Outwards |
|------|---|--|
| 1842 | 16,990 tons, 855 men; at Liverpool, 5 ships, of 1163 tons, 58 men; at London, in 1843, 67 ships, of 21,738 tons, 1082 men; at Liverpool, 4 ships, of 1046 tons, 56 men. Thus completed in 1842 a total of 63 ships, of 18,158 tons, and 913 men; and in 1843 a total of 71 ships, of 22,744 tons, and 1133 men; showing an increase within the twelve months of 8 ships, 4626 tons, and 225 men. | INWARDS.—London, in 1842, from the South Sea, 11 ships, 3597 tons, and 225 men; in 1843, 16 ships, 5067 tons, and 405 men; being an increase during the last year of 5 ships, 2370 tons, and 162 men. OUTWARDS.—From London, in 1842, to New South Wales, 2193 men; from Liverpool, 10 ships, 3185 tons, 161 men; from Clyde, Leith, and other British Ports, 12 ships, 4521 tons, 228 men. From London, in 1843, 8 ships, 3193 tons, 181 men; from Liverpool, 15 ships, 5325 tons, 266 men; from Clyde, Leith, and other British Ports, 9 ships, 2831 tons, 138 men, giving a decrease during 1843 of 3 ships, 2514 tons, and 85 men. |
| 1843 | OUTWARDS.—From London for the South Sea during 1842, 11 ships, 3578 tons, and 327 men; in 1843, 5 ships, 2751 tons, 242 men, forming a decrease of 6 ships, 827 tons, and 85 men. By this it will be seen that a great diminution took place in the number of ships from the United Kingdom for these colonies, New Zealand, and the South Sea; but other places have also experienced a falling off in the same period, viz., Calcutta, 7 ships, 7733 tons, 1385 men; Bombay, 24 ships, 21,254 tons, 1223 men; Singapore and Penang, 7 ships, 1223 tons, 421 men; Philippine Isles, 12 ships, 49 tons, 20 men; Aden, 2768 tons, 183 men; Java and Sumatra, 2 ships, 890 tons, 26 men; Mauritius, 15 ships, 4696 tons, 202 men. On the contrary, the following have increased in number, viz., Hong Kong, 12 ships, 126 men; Amoy, 5 ships, 730 tons, 126 men; Arakan, 15 ships, 716 tons, 31 men; and the Cape of Good Hope, 11 ships, 3201 tons, 161 men. The balance however, with regard to an average of all the places mentioned, gives a decrease during the year 1843, of 39 ships, 38,710 tons, and 2373 men. The above is compiled from a list published in London by the East India and China Association. | |

DIARY.

MEMORANDUM FOR THIS DAY.
February, 28th. *WEDNESDAY* 6 28 6 22 4 30 4 54
Full Moon, March 6, 6 m. 37, morning.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.

FRIDAY EVENING, MARCH.
Mrs. BURELLA begs respectfully to acquaint her friends and the public, that her *Bazaar* will take place at the Royal Victoria Theatre, on FRIDAY next, 1st March, upon which occasion she will attempt, for the first and only time, the part of DON GIOVANNI, in the extravaganza of that name. To be followed by variety of other entertainments. To conclude with the opera of CINDERELLA. By the kind permission of Colonel Baker, and the officers, the Band of the 90th Regiment will perform in the orchestra during the evening. PARK's celebrated Overture *Die Sargina*, which has been arranged by Mr. Nathan, to combine the joint powers of the Military and Theatrical Bands.

Boxes and Tickets may be had of Mrs. Burella, Elizabeth-street North, one door from King-street.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers to this Journal, in Laureston, Van Diemen Land, and Port Phillip, are informed that Mr. Joseph Lloyd, Agent, is appointed to collect the accounts due to this office. He is furnished with the usual receipts, bearing the signatures of the proprietors, and printed on yellow paper.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1844.

"Sworn to master, of no sect or I."

THE SLANDERS OF WILLIAM HARWOOD.

THE colony has often reason to complain of strange misrepresentations by the British press, of which we have lately given several instances; but when its own inhabitants are guilty of making false statements, and those statements become circulated through the English newspapers, the offence calls for severe reprobation. An example of this is now before us. The *Bellows Free Press*, a Lancelotti paper, of the 21st of October last, contains a letter under the euphonious title of "A Voice from Sydney," which it thus introduces to the notice of its readers:—

"A letter from an intelligent young man, an operative, who left this town for Sydney, New South Wales, about two years since, has been handed to us to publish extracts from. The writer's name is WILLIAM HARWOOD; he dates from Sydney, May 11th, 1843, addressing his parents and friends."

Whether WILLIAM HARWOOD intended

this elegant epistle for the edification of the British public, or merely for that of 'his parents and friends,' is of no great consequence; sufficient for us that it has been actually published in the most popular of the manufacturing districts, and has worked the full share of mischief for which its abominable falsehoods were well adapted. He therefore stands in the predicament of a public calumniator of his adopted country; and whatever be the degree of infamy attaching to that character, attaches to this WILLIAM HARWOOD.

And yet so little reason had this man to slander the colony, that he states at the outset that immediately after his arrival at Sydney, he met with full work for the long term of three years. "I was only saved," quoth he, "from sharing the same fate of many of my shipmates (namely, that of going as a shepherd), but by a gentleman builder in the town, who, seeing me perambulating the streets, stopped me, and after making me several questions, concluded by making an engagement with me for three years, at the rate of 25s. a week, and promised to find me tools and learn me my trade." On his own showing, he was ignorant of the trade for working at which he was to receive 25s. a week for three years, besides being found in tools and taught the trade.

Who ever heard of a raw apprentice (for he was clearly nothing else) being more bountifully dealt with? His brother THOMAS, too, and also another shipmate, had no sooner got to Sydney, than "a gentleman employed them both at his country seat." These facts, coupled with his subsequent quotation of the extremely low prices of the chief necessities of life, would, but for the foul untruths by which they are neutralized, have been considered among the unemployed and starving thousands of Lancashire as a charming attraction to emigration. But WILLIAM HARWOOD does all that in him lies to prevent any such effect.

After describing, in tolerably accurate terms, the elegant buildings and gardens in and about Sydney, he says, "All that I have mentioned above, is all that I can mention in favour of this colony." That is, New South Wales has nothing whatever to recommend it—not a single excellence of any kind—save only the architecture and horticulture of its metropolis! He then proceeds to chant our praises in the following complimentary strains:—

"There is no country in the whole world able to match Australia. Its inhabitants are comparatively few, and its climate is so temperate, the majority of which have been sent out by government for the commission of some degradation or other. These persons, after receiving their education, are styled 'free hands,' or 'Old Hands,' and they perform a host of the crime which caused them to be transported, and with a loud oath they swear they could not give a curse for those who did not come out here with a pair of iron round their legs. With these people the good emigrants have no peace; they are a continual pest to the colony, and have come to this colony free. They state that no emigrant came out here only from the fear of being sent out as transport, or because the poor houses at home would not hold them. All persons landing in this colony, under a free passport, are called 'Jemmygrants,' and they are easily known by large blotches on the face and hands, caused by the bite of mosquitoes; and when they walk in the streets, they are first called 'free hands,' and then 'Jemmygrants.' In short, the emigrants receive from the Old Hands and their offspring (who are called 'Native') are innumerable; and the land is so overgrown with them, that it is impossible to find a single acre of land which is not overgrown with them. There goes a host of the crime which caused them to be transported, and with a loud oath they swear they could not give a curse for those who did not come out here with a pair of iron round their legs. With these people the good emigrants have no peace; they are a continual pest to the colony, and have come to this colony free. They state that no emigrant came out here only from the fear of being sent out as transport, or because the poor houses at home would not hold them. 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DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

APPLICATIONS OF INSOLVENTS FOR CERTIFICATES OF DISCHARGE.

The following is a list of all the applications for certificates of discharge, notified in the *Government Gazette*, containing the dates when the applications were made, and when they are to be made to the Chief Commissioner.

| Name of Applicant. | Date of Application. | When Application made. |
|----------------------|----------------------|------------------------|
| Alex. Thompson | January 4. | February 29. |
| Wm. Thos. Joyce | January 6. | February 29. |
| Charles Wardlaw | January 10. | February 29. |
| Joseph Andrews | January 10. | February 29. |
| George Phillips | January 11. | February 29. |
| Thomas Rieley | January 12. | February 29. |
| J. T. Threlkeld | January 13. | February 29. |
| Thomas H. Grosse | January 13. | February 29. |
| John G. French | January 13. | February 29. |
| John G. French | January 13. | February 29. |
| Gerald H. Gibbons | January 13. | February 29. |
| Charles H. Chambers | January 13. | February 29. |
| Charles Murray | January 15. | February 29. |
| Walker Palmer | January 15. | February 29. |
| Alexander M. Lean | January 15. | February 29. |
| Joseph Simmons | January 15. | February 29. |
| Joseph Andrews | January 15. | February 29. |
| Robert Stewart | January 15. | February 29. |
| Duncan M. Phee | January 15. | February 29. |
| Coleman Zedok | January 18. | February 29. |
| Robert Osborne | January 18. | February 29. |
| Thos. D. Dundas | January 20. | February 29. |
| Wm. Ball, of Tug- | January 20. | February 29. |
| well and Ball | January 20. | February 29. |
| J. C. Pearce | January 20. | February 29. |
| W. T. Shilden | January 20. | February 29. |
| George Dent, of Dent | January 22. | February 29. |
| and Greenwell | January 22. | February 29. |
| William Barnett | January 23. | February 29. |
| W. B. J. Green | January 24. | February 29. |
| Laurence Potts | January 24. | February 29. |
| John Newham | February 22. | February 29. |
| John Kenne | January 18. | March 7. |
| George Smythe | January 24. | March 7. |
| C. L. D. Fattorini | January 18. | March 7. |
| Joseph Raphael | January 22. | March 7. |
| Thomas Lewis | January 25. | March 7. |
| J. B. Hatfield | January 24. | March 7. |
| William Court | January 25. | March 7. |
| James Wright | January 27. | March 7. |
| T. B. Carne | January 31. | March 7. |
| Frederick Delmore | January 31. | March 7. |
| John Ferguson | January 31. | March 11. |
| Richard Martin | January 24. | March 14. |
| Georgiana Kinnear | January 24. | March 14. |
| Samuel Onslow | January 24. | March 14. |
| Whitlock Price | January 24. | March 14. |
| John Jones | January 24. | March 14. |
| Frederick Kell | January 24. | March 14. |
| Black Lee | January 24. | March 14. |
| John Simson | January 27. | March 14. |
| Joseph Simmons, as | January 27. | March 14. |
| partner, with Jas. | January 27. | March 14. |
| Selmon, dec. | January 27. | March 14. |
| J. W. P. Black | January 31. | March 14. |
| J. S. Clarke | February 8. | March 14. |
| John Gillies | February 10. | March 14. |
| William Drake | February 10. | March 14. |
| Drake and Co. | February 10. | March 14. |
| George Hobler | January 31. | March 21. |
| Alex. Andrews | January 31. | March 21. |
| Robert Boston | February 1. | March 21. |
| Francis Mitchell, | February 1. | March 21. |
| and Joseph H. | February 1. | March 21. |
| Levin | February 1. | March 21. |
| Archibald Elliott | February 1. | March 21. |
| George Muckle | February 1. | March 21. |
| Frederick Kosten | February 1. | March 21. |
| Stash Bosh | February 1. | March 21. |
| Vincent Zabel | February 9. | March 21. |
| Tamblis Mappin, | February 7. | March 21. |
| and Benj. Price | February 7. | March 21. |
| Patrick Carroll | February 1. | March 28. |
| T. Henry Hart | February 1. | March 28. |
| John Beal | February 1. | March 28. |
| Alfred Skinner | February 2. | March 28. |
| A. Summell | February 2. | March 28. |
| Thomas Russell | February 3. | March 28. |
| Larkin Foreman | February 3. | March 28. |
| John Walker | February 13. | March 28. |
| James Walker | February 13. | March 28. |
| Samuel Owen and | February 13. | March 28. |
| George Burgoyne | February 13. | March 28. |
| Owen | February 13. | March 28. |
| T. Byre Sedell | February 13. | March 28. |
| George Rust | February 3. | April 4. |
| Thomas Greenwell, | February 3. | April 4. |
| of Dent and Green- | February 3. | April 4. |
| well | February 3. | April 4. |
| Edward Welch | February 5. | April 4. |
| Robert Thomson | February 5. | April 4. |
| Henry Harris | February 5. | April 4. |
| John Leffer | February 5. | April 4. |
| John Smith | February 9. | April 4. |
| E. Deemer O'Reilly | February 13. | April 4. |
| J. Bepard Verdon | February 6. | April 11. |
| William Dunn | February 8. | April 11. |
| James Pools | February 6. | April 11. |
| Andrew Brander | February 7. | April 11. |
| J. B. Herson | February 8. | April 11. |
| A. J. Liddington | February 8. | April 11. |
| Samuel Taylor | February 10. | April 11. |
| Samuel Dean | February 12. | April 11. |
| George Cole | February 17. | April 11. |
| F. Henry Collier | February 17. | April 11. |
| William Walker | February 13. | April 11. |
| Alex. M. Lean | February 16. | April 11. |
| James Donnelly | February 21. | April 18. |

ENGLISH EXTRACTS.

INTRIGUES AND ENCROACHMENTS OF FRANCE IN THE SOUTH SEA ISLANDS.

(From the *Leeds Mercury*.)

We are enabled to lay before our readers a very interesting and important memorial relative to the usurpations and intrigues of France in the islands of the Southern Pacific, which has been presented to the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs by the Rev. Thomas Heath, one of the missionaries of the London Missionary Society, who has just returned from the Samoa or Navigators' Islands, and who possesses the most recent and accurate information concerning the transactions in that quarter.

The memorial will excite the indignation of the Christian public of England at the gross injustice and fraud committed by the French in seizing upon Tahiti; and will at the same time awaken alarm for the safety of all the Protestant Missionary stations in the South Sea, which are among the most successful and pleasing fruits of Christian philanthropy of which there is any record.

The intention of the French manifestly is to propagate the Roman Catholic faith wherever it is possible to get a footing, and further, to obtain a line of naval stations across the whole of Polynesia. The reader will see with much regret that the American and British settlers in Tahiti have taken the part of the French authorities, and for the best of reasons. These settlers are for the most part of the same race, and speak the same language, and so forth, for the crews of the whaling and other vessels which arrive at Tahiti. The strict morality inculcated by the Missionaries keeps the natives away in a considerable measure from the gross seductions offered by these men; and therefore the Missionaries are hated and maligned, and the arrival of any power is welcomed which would give more liberty to the tempters, and leave the natives at their mercy.

We hope the Provincial Missionary Society of England will universally reprobate the Foreign Secretary, urging him to concentrate in the strongest manner against the shameful conduct of France at Tahiti, and to make a decided stand against the series of usurpations committed by that country in Polynesia.

If this be not done, there is every probability that their promising Missions will be utterly ruined.

MR. HEATH'S MEMORIAL.
To the Right Hon. the Earl of Aberdeen, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Foreign Department.

The Memorial of the Reverend Thomas Heath, an Agent of the London Missionary Society, in the Islands of the South Pacific Ocean,

Showeth,—

That your Memorialist having been engaged in Missionary labours in the Navigators' Islands during the last seven years, and having visited nearly all the other groups of islands into which Christianity has been introduced, has had opportunities of becoming accurately acquainted with the state of the native population throughout Polynesia; and having also visited Tahiti so recently as February, when he had several interviews with the Queen and the principal chiefs, as well as with the French and American consuls, he has had the means of ascertaining the sentiments and feelings of the native government and the islanders in general towards the French authorities, by whom their independence has been recently destroyed. And your Memorialist can affirm with confidence—

1. That the grievances and wrongs alleged by certain Frenchmen to have been inflicted upon them by the police and government of Tahiti were, in fact, no other measures than those which any police and any government would be justified in inflicting under like circumstances; and that the French accounts of them are most grossly and ridiculously exaggerated. As an example your Memorialist selects the following:

A native of France was found with others assisting at a dog-fight by encouraging the combatants; one of the dogs belonged to the Queen, and some of her people went up to separate the dogs, which led to an altercation, in which the Frenchman took part, and he was pushed aside by the Queen's party.

2. It is evident to your Memorialist that when Admiral Du Petit Thouars insisted on ten thousand hard dollars ostensibly as a deposit until these grievances should be redressed, and as a fund out of which to compensate the injured parties, his secret and real motive was to comply with, and thereby compel her to concur with, the chiefs who had invited the French to form a protectorate. For, no sooner had she so concurred—under the threat that if she declined, the French would take possession of part of her lands and fire on the settlement—than the claim for compensation was at once dropped.

Your Memorialist ascertained from the best authority, that the four chiefs who signed the invitation to the French to form a protectorate, affirm that they were induced to do so by the French Consul, and were promised 1000 dollars each in case of the success of the project, but that they never intended or expected that the French would assume that kind of position and government which they are assuming.

3. It is also certain that none of the parties concerned on the side of Tahiti ever intended to cede the island to the French, or the internal government; but that they merely ceded the protectorate of the harbour, and the management of affairs between the natives and foreign nations or settlers. On this ground your Memorialist ventures to suggest to your Lordship the desirableness of intimating to France, that if the Tahitians should submit to the Protectorate of the harbour, the dominion and authority of the Queen should remain free from their interference.

4. On the day your Memorialist arrived at Tahiti (on the 9th of February,) and again on a subsequent day, large meetings were held of the chiefs and people, called by the Queen, for the purpose of ascertaining the public mind; and it was unanimously resolved to protest against the continuance of the French protectorate, and to implore the interference of Britain; and Pomare herself, after with tears, stating to your Memorialist, the facts of the case, entreated him to repeat and sustain, if opportunity should occur, her imploring communications to the British Government, and to seek for her the sympathy of the British people.

5. Although liberty of worship is guaranteed by the proclamation of the provisional government, and the British Missionaries have been assured of protection, yet it has been intimated to them not only that they are not to preach or speak against the French Protectoral Government, but that they are to be silent on the points in dispute between the Romish and Protestant Churches. It was stated to your Memorialist, by Mons. Morenouth, late French Consul, now Commissioner Royal, as a subject of grave complaint, that the Missionaries have preached against the French Government. Now, although your Memorialist is aware of the solitary circumstance which gave rise to this, he begs to assure your Lordship that not only have the Missionaries not preached the French Government, but they have by common consent abstained even from the discussion of the doctrines in dispute between the two churches. Your Memorialist cannot, however, see how this neutrality and silence can be expected to be continued; for the very object of the priests is to convert the natives from Protestantism to Popery. They, therefore, must and will preach against the Protestant religion.

Under such attacks the Protestant Missionaries cannot feel, fairly and calmly, but still boldly, defend their own doctrines and practices. And if for the exercise of such ministerial and Christian consistency any Protestant Missionary should be subjected to any restriction or annoyance from the French authorities, your Memorialist, in common with his missionary brethren in Tahiti, earnestly hopes that the shield of the British Government will be extended to them.

6. Your Lordship may have been informed that the American, the few British, and other foreign settlers (of whom there are nearly 300 at Tahiti) approve of the French proceedings; but your Memorialist is assured from actual intercourse with them, that they have no sympathy with either the native Government or the Missionaries; their objects are indeed often directly opposed to those of the Missionaries, and therefore they would be glad that their influence should be diminished, and that an influence more congenial to their views and pursuits should be called

into operation. It is a most lamentable fact that certain of the French captains and authorities have, by inviting multitudes of loose females on board their ships, and by other proceedings, openly encouraged immorality.

On these grounds, among others, your Memorialist, in common with the entire Protestant public of the United Kingdom and of the British colonies, anxiously looks to her Majesty's Government for such representations to the Government of France as shall prevent the infliction of further injustice on Pomare and her people, and realize the important wishes and entreaties they have preferred for that purpose.

Your Memorialist begs leave to submit to your Lordship some additional remarks with regard to a second important subject, viz., the adverse aspect of the French proceedings towards other groups of islands in the Pacific into which civilization and Christianity have been introduced.

1. It is manifest that while the Romish Priests are resolved to carry their propaganda to all those islands, the French government is no less resolved to lend them aid both open and direct, and by those means to assist in forming a line of naval stations from Gambier's to the Marquesas to the Australian islands and those of the Indian Archipelago. They have long been accurately surveying the whole, and are now carrying out their plans, having already established priests at the Sandwich Islands, Gambier's Marquesas, Tahiti, Wallis's Island, Home Island, Tongatapu, and, perhaps, the Fijis and at New Zealand.

2. Your Memorialist solicits your Lordship's attention to the fact that the importance of the islands, and the probable detrimental results of the French proceedings to British commerce, especially in connection with the Australian colonies, appear to be very much under-rated. The Navigators' Islands, in particular, are an important group, not only because the population is nearly three times that of the Georgian and Society Islands, but because articles of commerce will, most probably in a few years, be far more abundant there than at most other groups in the South Pacific. Those islands alone may be to the colonies of Australia and New Zealand what the West Indies are to Britain, furnishing an abundance of sugar, arrow-root, &c., &c.

Beside 700 Americans, there are nearly 300 British vessels engaged in the sperm and black whale fisheries, all of which depend upon the islands in question for wood, water, and fresh provisions. The track of vessels from the Australian colonies is only a few degrees to the southward of these islands, and of the ground of the whole fisheries and of the ground of the line of naval stations, such as she is manifestly seeking to acquire, and England possess none, British commerce in the Pacific would be seriously hindered.

And although the islands, individually considered, are small, and the people few, they are so numerous, that taken collectively as one nation (which their dialects prove them to be) they are by no means insignificant. The interests of commerce have been greatly promoted by missionary operations. These labours now extend to the New Hebrides, Loyalty Group, and New Caledonia. Before the mission, France of the London Missionary Society went thither in 1840 and 1841, scarcely a ship ever called there. But since teachers have been placed there, there have been above one hundred Sydney and other vessels in two years, seeking sandal wood, and they have obtained great profits.

In the communication from the Samoan Chiefs, to her Majesty and her Majesty's Government, which your Memorialist had the honour to deliver, the writers expressed the desire that "Britain and Samoa be one." The powerful Chief Malletton, lately deceased, expressed on his death-bed his strongest wish that the people should seek the alliance and protection of Britain, and not encourage France, of whose proceedings at the Sandwich Islands, and at Tahiti, they had heard. And at a large Parliament (or public meeting) held after his death, it was resolved to act on that advice. Your Memorialist knows the public feeling both there and at all the other groups at which there are Christian Missions, to be strongly in favour of Britain, and in opposition to France, with the desire of the natives, and because also civilization is already checked in its progress from the fear that the French will seek to become their masters. The friends of Protestant Missions indulge the anxious hope that her Majesty's Government may be induced, with the concurrence of France and America, to secure the liberty and independence of other islands, after the manner in which they have been secured to the Sandwich Islanders.

Your Memorialist trusts to your Lordship's kindred desire, the length of his communication, which must be ascribed to the deep interest which he feels in the social and moral improvement of the people of Polynesia.

And your Memorialist will ever pray, &c.

THOS. HEATH.

London Missionary Society's House,

Bloomfield-street, Finsbury, London,

August 14, 1843.

THE PREMIER AT LICHFIELD.

(From the *Atlas*, October 7.)

PERHAPS there is no part of our English political system upon which the mind can dwell with more unmixed satisfaction than the uniform good feeling and gentlemanly tone of courteous and not unfrequently friendly social intercourse that temper the acerbities of party warfare. In countries less happily constituted, the contest of parties is a real civil war, a struggle for life and death, fraught with all the determined hostility of personal enmity. In Spain for instance, and the Spanish American republics, which stand lowest in the scale of intelligence and civilization, every change of ministry has its fustilades and vindictive reprisals, and the contest between Centralist and Federalist, Carlist and Christiano, is carried on amidst atrocities worthy of cannibals. In France and the United States, private is substituted for public war, and the interchange of courtesies between the leading men of opposite political parties, is pretty much of what may be called an Irish character, at twelve paces with hair triggers. In unhappy Ireland we justly reckon it one of the most formidable symptoms of the

diseased state of society, that the discussions between Catholic and Protestant, Orange and Liberal, not merely show themselves at elections and on public occasions, but extend to, and embitter, all the relations of private life. In every city, in every county, in every village, the two parties scowl on one another in the streets, and relations of friendship, or even acquaintance, rarely bring them together or soften down the bitter animosities and prepossessions that each fosters in its angry seclusion. Sir Walter Scott, when he visited Ireland in the concluding years of his life, was so forcibly struck with this, that he describes the Orangemen of the North as stalking amidst the Catholic population with the fete and laugh, as air of a descendant of Cortes or Pizarro among the Indians of the New World.

How different is the state of things in England; how little is the ordinary conduct of society affected by the variance of political opinion; and how frequently are the exhibitions of good feeling and good fellowship even between the most prominent actors in the great game of party. These reflections have been forcibly impressed on us by an account of an agricultural show at Lichfield last week, at which Sir Robert Peel, then, and now vice-president of the society, returned thanks upon his health being proposed by the president, Lord Hatherton, one of the leaders of the Whig party, and probable member of any future Whig cabinet. The tone of the speeches was throughout of the most friendly description, especially on Sir Robert Peel's part, who referred to the former Whig leader of the House of Commons, with whom he had broken so many a lance, Earl Spencer, in terms not merely of esteem but of affection.

We must confess that Sir Robert Peel never appears to us to so much advantage as in his conduct of a private country gentleman. In the House of Commons his urbanity is apt to degenerate into pliancy, his caution into weakness, and his moderation into insincerity. As a statesman it is impossible not to be struck by the absence of deep abiding conviction, and of the frank careless magnanimity that characterizes a commanding mind. He thinks too much of himself and his position, and views everything too exclusively through a parliamentary and party medium. His ruling motive in everything he does and says is too evidently the fear of committing himself and his party. His line of conduct is generally the result of influences acting on him from without, and not of principle guiding from within. In no single act of his public life, in his early opposition to Catholic emancipation, in his adherence to the ultra-Tories against Canning, in his sudden whiff right-about-face on the emancipation question, in his opposition to the liberal measures of the Whigs, in his subsequent hesitating adoption of their principles, can we give him credit for having been actuated by any very sincere and settled conviction. He is not exactly an unprincipled statesman, and yet nobody, and least of all his own party, can say exactly what his principles are. He inspires a certain degree of respect and esteem, and yet no confidence. What is remarkable, he is at bottom better liked and more thought of by his opponents than by his supporters. He is connected with the party with whom he has acted constantly for the last five-and-twenty years, by no more endearing or enabling tie than this—that they each feel they cannot do without the other.

But, on the other hand, if Sir Robert Peel, but an indifferent figure as a prime minister, we cannot but admit that he appears to us to be in many respects the model of an estimable and useful country gentleman. He is a good neighbour, a good landlord, a man of liberal taste and ideas, a patron of the fine arts, a promoter of useful institutions. In a very prominent situation he sets an excellent example, and spends a colossal fortune with sensible and judicious liberality. At all local meetings, whether of Tamworth citizens founding a mechanics' institute, or of Staffordshire country gentlemen celebrating their anniversary, or agricultural association, his active and enlightened mind and unflinching urbanity of manner make him a welcome and valuable assistant. We may add, also, that his feeling towards his dependants and the poorer classes, appears, as far as we can judge from the tone of his speeches on such occasions, to be uniformly considerate and humane. For instance, at the recent Lichfield meeting he strongly advocated the system of giving the labouring man a little allotment of land contiguous to his cottage, and spoke of the benefits that, from his own knowledge, had resulted from it.

It gives us sincere pleasure to have this opportunity of paying a just tribute to the private character of one to whom on public grounds we are frequently opposed. We think many of the Conservative squires who rail at Sir Robert Peel behind his back, would do well to follow his example. If every member of the aristocracy made as good a use of his wealth, set as good an example, and had a mind as free from illiberal prejudices as the lord of Drayton Manor, the institutions of the country might well believe, be very safely left to shift for themselves even with a ministry more irresponsible and inactive, if that be possible, than the one which at present holds the reins of power.

LONDON BAZAAR.—The Soho bazaar stands at the head of its class. It was founded many years ago by a gentleman of some notoriety, and has been uniformly a well managed concern. It occupies six houses on the north-west corner of Soho-square, and consists of stalls or open counters ranged on both sides of aisles or passages, on two separate floors of the building. These stalls are rented by females, who pay, we believe, something between two and three shillings per day for each. The articles sold at these stalls are almost exclusively pertaining to the dress and personal decoration of ladies and children, such as millinery, lace, gloves, jewellery, &c.; and in the height of "the season," the long array of carriages drawn near the building testifies to the extent of the visits paid by the high-born and wealthy to this place. Some of the rules of the establishment are very stringent. A plain and modest style of dress, on the part of the young females who serve at the stalls, is invariably insisted on, a matron being at hand to superintend the whole; every stall must

have its wares displayed by a particular hour in the morning, under penalty of a fine from the renter; the rent is paid day by day, and if the renter be ill she has to pay for the services of a substitute, the substitute being such a one as is approved by the principals of the establishment. Nothing can be plainer or more simple than the exterior of this bazaar, but it has all the features of a well-ordered institution. The Pantheon bazaar is a place of more show and pretensions. It was originally a theatre, one of the most fashionable in London, but having met with the discomfitures which have befallen so many of our theatres, it remained untenanted for many years, and was at length entirely remodelled and converted into a bazaar. When we have passed through the entrance porch in Oxford-street, we find ourselves in a vestibule, containing a few sculptures, and from thence a flight of steps lead up to a range of rooms occupied as a picture gallery. These pictures, which are, in most cases, of rather moderate merit, are placed here for sale, the proprietors of the bazaar receiving a commission or percentage on any picture which may find a purchaser.

From these rooms an entrance is obtained to the gallery or upper floor of the toy-bazaar, among the most tasteful places of the kind in London. We look down upon the ground story, from this open gallery, and find it arranged with counters in a very systematical order, loaded with uncountable trinkets. On one counter are articles of millinery; on another, lace; on a third, gloves and hosiery; on others, cutlery, jewellery, toys, children's dresses, children's books, sheets of music, albums and pocket-books, porcelain ornaments, cut glass ornaments, alabaster figures, artificial flowers, feathers, and a host of other things, principally light and ornamental character. Each counter is attended by a young female, as at the Soho bazaar. On one side of the toy-bazaar is an aviary, supplied with birds for sale in cages; and adjacent to it is a conservatory, where plants are displayed in neat array. The Pantheon is a bazaar for the sale of large commodities. It is situated in the immediate vicinity of Regent-square, and occupies two masses of building on the opposite sides of a narrow street. Carriages constitute one of the principal classes of articles sold at this bazaar: they are ranged in a long building, and comprise all the useful varieties, from the dress carriage to the light gig, each carriage having its selling price marked on a ticket attached to it. Another department is for the sale of furniture, and consists of several long rooms or galleries, filled with pianofortes, tables, chairs, sideboards, chests of drawers, bedsteads, carpets, and all the varied range of household furniture, each article, as in the former case being ticketed with its selling price. There is a "wine department" also, consisting of a range of dry vaults for the reception and display of wines. The bazaar contains likewise a "toy department," but this is not so extensive as those noticed in the preceding paragraphs. The Baker-street bazaar bears some resemblance to the Pantheon, inasmuch as it contains a large array of carriages for sale. But it has somewhat fallen off from its original character; for it was opened as a "horse bazaar," for the sale, among other things, of horses. Horses, we believe, no longer exposed here for sale; and the chief commodities displayed are carriages, harness, horse-furniture and accoutrements, furniture, stoves, and "furnishing ironmongery." The "wax-work" and the "artificial ice" are exhibitions no way connected with the bazaar, other than occupying a portion of the too extensive premises.—*Knight's London.*

A VETERAN ROGUE.—Vidocq has published a *Memoire à Consulter*, or a case for counsel, with the opinion of the advocates upon the question of the legality of his being ordered away from Paris, and placed under the surveillance of the police, in consequence of his having been condemned in the year 5 of the revolution (1795-97), which, by a subsequent law, involves the penalty of surveillance. The opinion declares—1. That, without trapping under foot the principle of non-retroaction, the penalty of surveillance cannot be applied to Vidocq, condemned in the year 5, such penalty not having been created until the year 12. 2. That the letters of grace granted to Vidocq, on the 1st of April, 1818, had the effect of releasing him from such surveillance, had it been applicable to him. 3. That the counsel advise Vidocq to apply to the Minister of the Interior, for a revocation of the order of the police; and if he does not obtain this, to suffer himself to be brought before the Tribunal of Correctional Police, where his case, according to their conviction, cannot fail to be triumphant. Vidocq, in a preface, exposes the grounds of his condemnation in the year 5, and its consequences, in the following terms:—"I entered the army at the age of 14. Being an officer instructor (drill-sergeant) at the age of 18, I was, for being engaged in a slight disturbance, sentenced to three months' imprisonment. Confined in the Tower of St. Pierre, at Lille, some fellow-prisoners borrowed my room, under pretence of writing a petition; but, abusing my good nature, they there manufactured an order for the discharge of a man named Boitelle, the father of a numerous family of young children, who was condemned to close confinement for stealing a small quantity of wheat from an open field, to make bread for them during the great famine in the year 1793. Upon the discovery of this I was instantly tried as an accomplice in the forgery. Alarmed, I escaped. Retaken, I again escaped several times, with an audacity which gave me the reputation of being a dangerous character, and prejudiced my judges against me. I was brought to trial, and in spite of my innocence, which I now again protest, sentenced on the 5th Nivose, an 5 (December, 26th, 1796), by the Criminal Tribunal du Nord, to be imprisoned eight years in irons. This judgment did not include servitude, and the law which had been applied to me did not establish this penalty in any prior case. During the period of this penalty I made several escapes; but being retaken in 1809, was conducted to the Bicêtre. It was while in this prison that I rendered important services to the police, which produced my being set at liberty on the twenty-first March, 1811. From this day I was attached to the police

in the quality of 'secret agent.' My successful services led to a rapid advancement, and I was soon placed at the head of the Brigade de Sureté, which I myself created. From this period, also, my domicile was legally fixed at Paris, which city I have never quitted for thirty-two years. In 1818, I petitioned for and obtained a revocation of the remainder of the penalty laid upon me." Vidocq, who is now seventy years of age, concludes his recital by stating that he has commenced measures for obtaining his rehabilitation, which hitherto he had not thought necessary.

WANT OF FAITH.—The defect of our times is a want of faith. We live in an age of reality; present, palpable reality. Everything is to be paid for upon demand; everything is to be accounted for and answered by return of post. The golden currency of enthusiasm has been called in. There is no reverence for any features of truth behind the veil. Our temper resembles that of the Pundit who enquired of Henry Martyn whether, by embracing the Christian religion, he should behold the deity in a visible shape. This eagerness to perceive every object without delay and impediment is a characteristic of minds which have not been accustomed to gaze at the luminary of truth, and might be rebuked by a Hebrew legend which we have read. "You teach," said the Emperor Trajan to a famous Rabbi, "your God is everywhere; and boast that he resides among you, and that he should like to see him." "God's presence is indeed, every where," the Rabbi replied; "but he cannot be seen, for no mortal eye can look upon his splendour." The emperor had the obstinacy of power, and persisted in his demand. "Well," answered the Rabbi, "suppose that we begin by endeavouring to gaze at one of his ambassadors." Trajan assented; and the Rabbi, leading him into the open air, for it was the noon of the day, bade him raise his eyes to the sun, then shading down upon the world in its marvellous glory. The emperor made the attempt, but relinquished it. "I cannot," he said, "the light dazzles me." "If, then," rejoined the triumphant Rabbi, "thou art unable to endure the light of one of his creatures, how canst thou expect to behold the unclouded glory of the Creator?" It is a beautiful and touching parable, and teaches humility, not only in religion, but in literature and in life.—*Fraser's Magazine.*

WHIGS AND CONSERVATIVES.—We have reason to believe that the Whigs are at this moment labouring under a melancholy delusion. They persuade themselves, or try to persuade others, that the Conservative party are falling to pieces; that there is strife in the cabinet, dissatisfaction among Tory members, and a growing sense of disappointment and indignation throughout the constituencies, particularly among the agricultural districts. The Whigs accordingly begin to look up, and to talk as if their return to office at no distant date were certain. We beg leave, with great deference, to assure them that a more baseless dream never passed through the brain of a fallen statesman. Whatever fate may overtake the Tories, living men will never see a purely Whig Government in office again. It is just within the verge of possibility, that a thorough-going moderate faction may get possession of Downing-street; but a trimming, truckling, time-serving, yet tyrannical clique, such as the Whigs were in 1831, will not be trusted with power any more—not even to the tenth generation. Our best advice to the members of the late Cabinet, therefore, is that they would make their minds to spend the remainder of their days in dignified retirement; or, if they prefer continuing in public life, that they cease to cast towards the Treasury benches so many anxious looks; inasmuch as there is no more room for them there than there was for *Macbeth* at his own supper, when the ghost of *Banking*, with such exceeding lack of good manners, plumped himself down into the usurper's chair, the said usurper being at that very moment eloquent in the intruder's praises. The Whigs, as a body, have no chance whatever of returning to office. Nobody trusts them, nobody cares for them, except the hungry individuals for whom they are accustomed to provide; and here and there, perhaps, a Reformed Corporation. Ireland has cast them off. Mr. O'Connell and the Popish Hierarchy denounce them systematically, and on Scotland they have lost their hold. But though such be undoubtedly the case, it is equally true that in chucking over certain supposed differences in the over certain supposed differences in the Conservative camp, the Whigs are in error! We answer that they are in error. There are no differences in the Conservative camp; none, at least, that deserves the name; no jealousies nor heart-burnings, such as lead unprincipled or headstrong men to sacrifice the party with which they profess to act to their own caprices. The Conservative members in the House of Commons are almost all gentlemen, men of education and standing in the country, who think for themselves, as men ought to do,